

Foreign Correspondence.

GIESSEN (Germany) 9, mo., 2, 1850.

OLIVER JOHNSON: My Dear Friend—Whilst walking this old world my thoughts turn constantly backward to the loved friends and scenes of America. Into thy sanctum have I often looked, with the spirit eye, endeavoring to discover what my friend Oliver was writing—what bread of benevolence he was dispensing. But I "see as through a glass darkly" and unsatisfactorily; therefore I send this little messenger to inquire how thou and thy scientific consort are prospering. I hear that thy dear M. is aspiring to an honorable M. D., * less valuable than the one thou givest—"My Dear." I shall most gladly welcome her to the profession; and although she is not our first sister in regard to time of admission to the profession, may she soon become such in regard to reputation, and show her sisters that whatever man can do by the sick-bed woman can do much better. A few independent ladies may break the shackles of prejudice from their sex and give woman a new field of labor and new fields of improvement. Soon may we see not only the Medical Schools generally open to ladies, but other institutions of learning also; and I trust the day is not distant when American women will demand institutions of the highest order for the exclusive or rather select education of their daughters. Why might not New York or Ohio at once open a Medical and Scientific School, on a liberal plan, for the thorough education of ladies? Our best academics give enough of the classics for most persons, and we want a College in which Physiology, Botany, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy (especially in its application to Medicine, Agriculture, Manufactures, etc., and other sciences should be thoroughly taught. And there should be a Professor of Common Sense and the Philosophy of Active Life. The instruction in such a College should be free—included every school should be free. The old Colleges must embrace the modern Sciences, or the natural, rather, with the modern application, of these institutions will soon crumble, and it would be a proud distinction for the ladies if they were the first to start a College on the true plan—the plan of progress, renouncing time-honored nonsense. What would Mrs. J. say about becoming President, not of the Union, but of a Scientific College?

To appreciate the influence of American ladies one ought to come to Germany and see (most) every "frau," and even young girls, employed as beasts of burden. In the U. S. a man would be mobbed for piling upon the back of horses the load of wood, which a woman here carries, for miles, upon her head. And it is not enough that the women perform this drudgery, (as it is said here, *all for love*) but they must of course be despised by their lords. *Of course* the state of Germany politically, and tenfold worse is it socially. Whilst the men are murdering each other under the guidance of more than thirty independent ambitious and reckless princes, the women must toil not only to support themselves and their fatherless children, but they must pay from their scanty earnings the enormous sums expended in foolish, wicked wars, and in supporting the princes in splendor and profligacy. I wish we might hope from the late Peace Congress held at Frankfort (on the Maine) the beginning of an improved state of things in this great battle-field of the world. Thou wilt ask more than an allusion to this great Christian meeting. Come then and take a seat with Mrs. B. and myself in "die St. Paulskirche," consecrated in '48 to the great Central Congress or Parliament of Germany, and not profaned by any other audience the past two years. A glance at the magnificent building, the circular hall, the stately pillars, the lofty dome and gallery, the "crescental dais," the gaudy tribune, surmounted by a figure bearing a standard with colors and a sword emblematic of the warlike spirit of Germany. Don't overlook the audience of two to three thousand persons—500 English—less than fifty Americans, many French, some from nearly every nation of Europe, and a very large portion of Germans. The present political crisis has deterred many persons from taking an active part or even attending the meeting. There, as President, sits Herr Jaup (Yowpe) late Prime Minister of Hesse Darmstadt. On his left is England's great Cobden and President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, our distinguished Geologist. On the right sits the Rev. Mr. Bonnet, Pastor of the French church at Frankfort. The audience embraces many distinguished men, of whom thou may be glad to hear me name Dr. Dick of Edinburgh, and (Friend) Joseph Sturge, England; Emile de Girardin, Paris; Dr. Buland, St. Louis; Rev. Mr. Cleveland, Philadelphia; I think; Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York; Mr. Tappan (John I think—brother of Arthur) Boston; Elihu Burritt, of course, &c. And finally let me add in this very Congress is made the blood-chilling announcement of the presence of the great Butcher Haynau (*Hinnon*). If thou wilt speak thou must carefully avoid allusion to the politics and events of the day—must speak in general terms of things as they now exist—for Haynau's indulgence must not be abused even in the free city (filled with Austrian soldiers) of Frankfort. A messenger specially sent from Berlin to entreat the Congress to express an opinion in behalf of Schleswig-Holstein has attempted to speak, but has been silenced because he violated the rule of non-reference to present political affairs. But did thou catch the substance of his last words *muttered* from the deep feeling of his heart? "Then I must submit and the people of Schleswig-Holstein must fall martyrs to your false principles. Their blood will be on your heads." Fortune for thee, if thou understandest French, German and Italian, for in all these languages,

as well as in English, are eloquent speeches made. On the first day the speeches were interpreted, but now the press of business forbids that accommodation; yet some of the orators are happily able to address the audience in two or even three languages—to make all Babel understand. Among the strangers here we must not overlook a "red man," who comes to address this audience, bringing from the wilds of America the calumet of Peace, and presenting it to the President amid deafening cheers; nor the Rev. Mr. Pennington, (our colored brother) now made Dr. by the University of Heidelberg.

This meeting is the first "feast of reason" with which we have been blessed in Germany. To hear the music of English eloquence, and especially coming from the warm, enthusiastic American heart, almost transported us across the Atlantic. And we rejoice the more that such a meeting has been held, because we see the great need of disseminating Peace principles. We have seen this week the seeds of War sown all around us in the most fertile soil. Whilst I write I hear the voices of youthful songsters—of a school composed of children of the best families in this city. And what do they sing? A song of freedom, or of fighting, of course. These children are taught by a Rev. Dr. who may be as good as our *Divines* here, and yet his pupils learn more of military evolutions than of all good things together. Even the Sabbath is spent in getting up a theater with scenes from the "tented fields." And the most pious we have met can attend this theater, as conscientiously as they do church, and help raise a sum to equip some poor fellow for Schleswig-Holstein. Oh! we are taking an awful lesson, and that too almost on the spot of Luther's labors. Near us, at Marbury, Luther and Zuingli had an interview, and almost within walking distance is the first church erected by Christians in Germany proper. Near by, at Cologne, we were shown a church, which our guide assured us contained the skulls of 11,000 virgins, who fell at the hands of the heathen, martyrs to Christianity. (The skulls are there, but *schone* skulls, I believe those who placed them there know not.) And the burying places and every neighborhood teem with evidences of the rude Christianity of a former age—of a general devotion to what was conceived to be religion. But with the improvement of schools and the advance of Philosophy, both Natural and Moral, as well as Theology, (theoretic) we behold an increasing disregard for all moral and even religious obligation. You may go to church or the beer house on Sabbath morning, and it is all the same in public estimation; but in the afternoon and evening you are bound to be at some dancing party, or general merry-making, if you wish to be generally esteemed. And Preachers as well as the profane join these Sunday *drinking*, and if not too *late*, the *drunkards* who *drunk* as we can judge, the Hessians, possess very little of even the rude Christianity of former times. Nationalism and Recklessness are the two systems of doctrine generally prevailing. Indeed the people seem to be guided by a *morality of habit* rather than by principles well understood. There is little independence of thought, I may say little thinking. Things are to be left as they are found—inventions being considered little less than crimes. Cows are to be yoked by the horns, children and cattle are to live under the same roof, boys are to be trained for war and girls for spading the lands and cleaning streets, and all proper education and domestic happiness are to be neglected in future as at present. It will be much easier to make a *new Germany* in America than to change the habits of Dutchland. The princes are despised and their government is not respected; still there is neither intelligence nor virtue enough among the masses to make Republicanism succeed satisfactorily at present. All the virtue and nearly all the intelligence is confined to a middle class, not very numerous in itself, and without any of that public spirit which would enable a few, favorably situated as this class is, to mould the nation into any shape whatever. (We speak here of the Hessians, and from our first impressions—not of Germany.) Cautious and jealous, these intelligent few instigate the ignorant against the rulers and the laws, and then, instead of making common cause with the people, turn selfishly to themselves, abandoning all to anarchy, and then complaining that there is no government, no safety. The idea that the enormous sums now expended in war would improve the country, employ, clothe and feed the laborers, who are in some way dependent upon the government, has not yet entered the heads of that class who could in six months be happy sovereigns of a happy republic, embracing all Germany and forming a political power which could shake all the thrones of Europe. But as all men here are turning their attention now to politics, and as there is now a free press, the people may soon learn that they have strength beside that of the army.

But I must conclude my prosy letter, and before doing so, thou wilt ask a word respecting ourselves. Gullielma is reading German, tending baby, etc., and I am toiling amid the fumes of the laboratory under the instruction of the great Liebig. Just now I am "determining" the permanent constituents of brain, an organ not heretofore examined by the chemist. As I find about eighty per cent. water, I no longer wonder that the effusions from the brain are so often insipid. Potash, soda, lime and magnesia are present, together with several of the acids and some of the metals. I find a large amount of phosphorus, in the form of phosphoric acid, yet I do not expect to be able to prove that every mental emotion is but a chemical reaction—a scintillation dependent upon that most combustible substance, phosphorus.

Had I not already wearied thee I would add some incidents and impressions of "travel" through England and France, etc. We are not numbered as many as with all we see in this old world. One incident we must particularize.

We sailed from New York in one of Grinnell & Minturn's best packets. I colored man, Dr. Lewis, was on board, and for him and two white men his friends, a side table was set. After an acquaintance of two or three days we asked whether he paid a less price. No, said he, I pay full price, but my color sends me to a small cabin to dine. We then went to the Captain, who replied (in substance) "Personally I have no objection to Dr. L.'s coming to the principal table, but the reputation of the ship might be injured, and as other persons are the principal owners I must respect their interest." However, Mrs. B., with some assistance from others, procured the Captain's permission that Dr. L. should be considered a man, provided no passenger objected. A paper was drawn; every passenger signed it, and the captain in possession of their certificate dared to admit a colored man to the table. And I must add that Dr. L.'s intelligence and gentlemanly deportment, his argumentative turn of mind, and above all his good humor made him very popular with all the passengers. He came to England to lecture on Phrenology, Physiology, Mesmerism, etc. So much for Quaker proprietors of ships. The Minturn family is Quaker.

Thine, D. BREED.

Western Pennsylvania—Flight of Fugitives.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1850.

FRIEND JOHNSON: Thinking that a few words respecting the cause of liberty in this section of the country might not be ill-received by the readers of The Bugle, I venture to the task of writing this communication. Although the position of the Anti-Slavery Society is bitterly condemned by the major part of community, and, opposed by all, yet I rejoice to see that many are not entirely insensible to the wrongs of slavery. They never have heard lectures on the subject of disunion, and in their "patriotic" they have considered it too unholy a thing to be thought of, much more to investigate, and are therefore imperfectly acquainted with our position as well as their own.

Quite a sensation was produced in this place on Saturday the 28th, by the arrival of forty-three colored persons on their way to Canada. Forty of the number had recently escaped from the horrors of American slavery. It was about night when they arrived, and so great was the anxiety of many of the citizens to learn their story, that the fugitives, together with a large crowd proceeded to the public square, where, in front of the court house, they told the story of their wrongs. At the recital of these, the sympathies of many were aroused not only for them, but also the millions of their countrymen still enduring the sufferings from which they had just escaped. Very good order was observed while they were relating the cruelties of slavery, with the exception that a few endeavored to raise a mob. But not increasing their number much, they "took to their heels" at the sight of the sheriff and constable. Disgracing as such an intention would be to the vilest class of people, yet, I understand, even church members were engaged in this base attempt to mob the poor down-trodden fugitives. Shame upon such professors of Christianity!

On the following day another fugitive passed through the place on his way to a land of liberty. He had been a slave in New Orleans, but made his escape to Pittsburgh, where he stopped to work. When passing along the street one day he saw his master coming up before him. Such a sight brought to his mind again, slavery with all its horrors, and he instantly ran for liberty, his master in hot pursuit, vainly calling for aid, but all the answer he received was, "if you want him, catch him yourself." If more of our Northern people would return the same answer to such calls, they would more plainly show themselves to be men. The forty-four are hastening to a land where their shackles will fall from their limbs, and may God speed them on their way. And this is the situation of one-sixth part of the people of this boasted "land of liberty," they have to flee from her borders and seek protection under a foreign power, before they can be acknowledged as men. Land of Liberty! Why, every petty officer in the Union is now converted into a human dog.

Mrs. A. K. Foster, I am pleased to learn, passed through the western part of this county (Crawford) about a week since and gave three lectures in the Universalist church, between Linsville and Conneautville. She almost revolutionized the whole country in that vicinity. I understand. Of those who heard her I have seen several since, who acknowledge the truth of her position, and say that henceforth they can vote no more under the present Constitution, and they also inform me that many more have taken the same stand. Others who heard her, although they could not deny the correctness of her principles, could not relinquish their beloved trinity, the Constitution, the Church, and the Ballot-Box. Much good, however, was done, and she left the place in a good condition for similar results. I hope the ground will be well cultivated. There was a crowded house at each lecture.

But I have already brought this to a greater length than I intended, so I will close by subscribing myself,

Yours for reason and humanity,

A. J. BROWN.

A Voice from Marlborough.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marlborough and vicinity, convened in the Town Hall on the evening of Sept. 30th, called without distinction of party, for the purpose of discussing the late law of Congress, known as the Fugitive Law, or "Slave Catching made Easy," William Dillon was called to the chair, and B. C. Gilbert appointed Secretary.

At the request of the meeting, M. R. Robinson read the law, after which a thorough discussion of its demerits was entered upon, in which M. R. Robinson, Hartwell L. Preston and others participated. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to prepare and circulate a call for a

meeting of the citizens of the county, of all parties, to meet in Canton, with a view to obtain an expression of public opinion on the fugitive bill recently passed in Congress.

Resolved, That there are two kinds of law to which we owe allegiance: the one given by Deity, the other of men's making.

Resolved, That when laws of men's making contravene the laws of God, we are bound to obey God rather than man.

Resolved, That the law now under consideration is clearly one contravening God's positive commands to feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, &c.

Resolved, That we will feed the hungry and clothe the naked in the person of the fugitive slave, utterly regardless of any law to the contrary, be the consequences to us what they may.

The committee was filled with the names of William Dillon, Mahlon Wileman, Lewis Morgan, and William Hatcher.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the different County papers, Star of Ravensna, Homestead Journal and Bugle of Salem, and Aurora of New Lisbon for publication.

The meeting, which was large and very earnest, adjourned at a late hour.

For The Bugle.

The Auction Block.

The sable Mother, child in hand, is now exposed to view;

Around her an unpyting band, to nature all untrue;

Her form surveyed, while ribald jests meet her offended ear;

Rude laugh, coarse wit, is echoed round, and this she has to bear.

The auctioneer attests her worth, and asks one hundred more;

"Without the Brat I'd buy the Wench," exclaims a Southern bore.

His powerless arm his husband lifts, who grins his snowy teeth;

But quickly awed by stern command, he tries to choke his grief.

"Well! be it so," the owner cries—"come bid her off alone!"

She hears him not—but ah! the Father breathes a hollow groan.

Her piteous eyes are cast around, and suppliant she stands;

But "meek-eyed Pity" dwells not there, she lives in other lands.

Poor doom'd one, hark! the hammer falls, the wretch asserts his right;

He tears her from her Boy, to whom she clings with all her might.

"My child!" she screams—"in mercy, buy my own, my darling boy!"

"Quick! buy him quick! you cannot sure my life-blood thus destroy!"

"And look! there stands my husband dear, a manly heart has he,

"And willing hands—oh! buy him too, in mercy unto me!"

Alas! what might victim plead with tiger on the plain,

As soon old Ocean yield to view the drowned alive again.

She seeks his eye—and reads her fate, what now on earth is left

To cheer that widowed childless one, of all but life bereft?

And what is life? she asks it not, she's torn from all away.

She prays for death—an early death—that sable one doth pray.

DEERFIELD. H. M.

Receipts.

Geo. P. Longstreth, Fort Ancient, 5,000-325

D. H. Morgan, Bricksville, 1,000-239

Sarah A. Morgan, " 1,000-274

Maria Brown, Lafayette, 1,000-314

Jane Walling, Bricksville, 1,000-278

Geo. Booker, Litchfield, 1,000-260

C. Holcomb, Twinsburg, 1,000-303

Adam Saunders, Chester Roads, 1,000-312

Charles Naylor, Sullivan, 2,000-265

Joseph Hogg, Waymouth, 1,000-587

J. S. Dickerson, Wadsworth, 1,000-283

J. W. Ayres, Litchfield, 1,000-380

A. B. Sampson, Sullivan, 1,000-279

S. Farnum, Le Roy, 75-298

G. D. Holmes, Seville, 37-258

Charles King, Le Roy, 50-288

M. S. Beach, Vernon, 1,000-282

C. B. Vincent, Chagrin Falls, 1,000-287

J. W. Harrington, Wayfield, 1,000-302

Wm. Lewis, New Bedford, 1,000-301

John Prentice, Painesville, 1,000-275

Willard Curtis, Farmington, 1,000-208

Benjamin Bowers, Mesopotamia, 1,000-298

Luther Gaines, Morgus, 1,000-320

A. B. Bacon, Bundysburg, 1,000-312

Martha Smith, Parkman, 2,000-336

Prudence Smith, Parkman, 1,000-336

Dr. H. C. Calkins, Bissells, 1,000-243

Geo. Brockway, Jamestown, 50-287

T. G. Laften, Carlisle, 3,000

J. S. Harrington, Greensburg, 1,000-314

J. W. Harrington, " 1,000-314

A. Preston, Newberry, 2,000-150

S. S. Latham, Wayfield, 1,000-330

Ed. Lewis, Litchfield, 1,000-304

Wm. Hartshorn, Conneaut, 75-288

L. Phelps, Cherry Valley, 2,000-294

John S. Mason, Mecca, 1,000-300

John S. Mason, New Lyme, 1,000-314

J. F. Whitmore, Andover, 1,000-312

Harvey Spellman, Cherry Valley, 2,000-312

Amos Perry, Phelps, 1,000

Thomas Thompson, Hermitage, 1,000-318

Isaac Book, Lowell, 1,000-316

John S. Herriott, Hermitage, 1,000-317

H. C. Williamson, Fowler, 24-112

H. C. Williamson, " 75-287

Champion Morley, Kirtland, 1,000-318

Prudence Smith, Seville, 1,000-314

Lewis Easton, Painesville, 1,000-314

Julia Gilbert, " 2,000-330

Cyrus D. Clement, Bundysburg, 1,000-312

Wm. R. Allen, Middlefield, 1,000-314

Cornelia Cowles, Portsmouth, 2,000-321

D. C. Thayer, Lindenville, 1,000-328

F. H. Loomis, New Lyme, 1,000-287

Felix Brady, Salem, 1,000-278

Geo. King, Georgetown, 1,000-278

D. H. Hise, Salem, 1,000-242

C. Mattson, Litchfield, 75-292

Chas. Riggs, Sullivan, 1,000-286

C. L. Danforth, Seville, 75-287

J. N. Waite, Brunswick, 75-286

J. H. Simons, Hinkley, 75-286

John Friend, Brunswick, 75-286

A. G. Richardson, Achertown, 1,000-286

Robt. Hiles, Mt. Union, 2,000-328

Mary Whiting, Canton, 1,000-308

Mary H. Johnson, Woonsocket, R. I. 2,000-300

Isaac Brooks, Linsville, 1,000-314

Enos Hillis, Mt. Union, 1,000-320

Levi K. Taylor, Randolph, 1,000-310

Eben Hosdy, Benton, 1,000-300

Pliny Cook, Charleston, 1,000-312

Wm. Griffith, Thomas' Shop, 1,000-308

Reason Farmer, Columbiana, 2,000-298

T. M. Bentley, Green Hill, 1,000-294

T. E. Vickers, F. Square, 1,000-284

David Galbreath, " 2,250-260

A. Alexander, Columbiana, 1,000-264

Stacy Nichols, " 3,000-334

Lot Holmes, " 1,000-305

Polly Brockway, New Lyme, 1,000-300

Peter Quier, Farmington, 1,000-310

Ann Reeves, Mt. Union, 1,000-275

Isaac Johnson, New Garden, 1,000-312

Edward Whinery, Fort Madison, 2,000-181

Wm. B. Randolph, Hanover, 1,000-312

Ann Cope, Columbiana, 1,000-311

James Richardson, Guilford, 1,000-295

Wm. McNabb, W. Bedford, 1,000-256

John McLain, Conneaut, 1,000-309

Wm. Allen, " 1,000-309

John M. Holmes, " 1,000-311

B. Roby, Leesville, 1,000-314

J. Millersack, " 1,000-314

Wm. Aldrich, Plateau, 1,000-316

Geo. Whelan, Columbiana, 1,000-303

Caleb Green, Farmington, 1,000-310

John Marsh, Clarkston, 1,000-312

Z. Johnson, Mt. Union, 1,000-307

Silas Harris, " 1,000-312

O. Champion, Morgan, 1,000-273

S. S. Ward, Randolph, 1,000-310

Joseph Woods, Baltimore, 1,000-316

Walter Strong, Jefferson, 1,44-202

N. Brown, Newton Falls, 35-132

L. Smith, Parkman, 4,600-316

James Miller, New Garden, 1,000-294

Margena Miller, New Lyme, 1,000-307

E. P. Townsend, New Brighton, 1,000-260

E. C. Strong, Benton, 1,000-312

Oscar Elliott, Painesville, 1,000-239

A. Crooks, Leesville, 2,000-276

Mrs. J. A. Townsend, Morgan, 1,000-314

H. D. Smally, Randolph, 1,000-338

Harvey M. Case, Rootstown, 1,000-304

Yrre North, Nelson, 1,000-315

Orin B. Brown, Canfield, 1,000-312

Wilson Thorn, Youngstown, 1,000-328

Wm. Griffith, Martinsville, 60-225

Moses Votaw, Buks, 1,000-314

Enoch Woodman, Damascus, 63-260

Joseph Taylor, New Baltimore, 1,000-299

Thomas Williams, Morganville, 1,000-308

Wm. Cope, Malta, 1,000-318

Abraham Metcalf, Malta, 1,000-310

Hugh McLean, Mt. Union, 1,000-310

Orin Phelps, Cherry Valley, 1,000-259

E. L. Wright, Conneautville, 1,000-315

Ensign Andrews, Plateau, 1,000-316

O. H. Griffin, Ravensna, 2,000-326

Geo. Byrns, New Baltimore, 1,000-315

Henry H. Cole, Colerain, 1,000-317

Joseph Cope, Short-Creek, 60-303

Philip Grace, Mt. Union, 1,000-315

Notices.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

LITCHFIELD, Sept. 24, 1850.

FRIEND JOHNSON: Marius R. Robinson informed me at Salem that he would visit us and hold a series of meetings, authorizing us to make the appointments. I will attend the meetings with him and attend to making collections to sustain Lecturers the ensuing year.

Will you publish appointments for meetings as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 12, Litchfield,

Sunday, " 13, Town Line between Hinckley and Granger,

Monday, " 14, Brunswick,

Wednesday, Oct. 16, Berea,

Friday, " 18, Grafton,

Sunday, " 20, Litchfield,

Monday, " 21, Wellington,

Tuesday, " 22, Sullivan,

Wednesday, " 23, Harrisville,

Thursday, " 24, Westfield.

Meetings to commence at early candle-lighting, except those on Sundays, which will be held at the usual hour of assembling.

C. S. S. GRIFFING.

Green Plain Yearly Meeting.

The Green Plain Yearly Meeting of Friends, who have adopted the Congregational order, will commence its sessions at Friends' meeting-house, on Seventh day, the 26th of 10th month, (October) near Selma, Clark Co., Ohio. For the information of persons from a distance it may be proper to state, that the rail-road is finished from Selma to Cinn. The meeting will be held with open doors. All persons who desire to be present are welcome. Its members are unwilling to set up any theological abstraction as a test, but regard works of mercy and deeds of kindness, as of greater interest to man than ecclesiastical dogmas. Among the prominent testimonies of the Society, are those against War, Slavery, Intemperance, the Gallows, Secret Ecclesiastical Hierarchies, the Degradation of Woman, &c.; while the great Christian doctrine of the Light of God in the Soul of Man is cherished as the basis of the movement.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

A meeting will be held in Youngstown on Sunday, the 20th of October. Samuel Myers and other speakers will be present.

Free Inquiry.

A Convention of the Friends of Mental Liberty and Free Inquiry will be held at Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, on the 19th and 20th of October next. It is to be hoped that the friends of human progression, and the opposers of error and false religion will be in attendance, and aid in disseminating truth and encourage by their presence those who are earnestly engaged in this great work of reform from mental and physical oppression. Business of importance is to be attended to. Speakers will be in attendance to address the meeting.

ISAAC COLES,
ELIJAH WOODWORTH.
Painesville, Sept. 20th, 1850.

Portage Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Portage A. S. Society will hold its next meeting at Wm. Steadman's in Randolph, on Sunday the 13th of Oct. next, at 10 A. M. A full attendance is requested. M. R. ROBINSON, Sec'y.
Marlboro', Sept. 30, 1850.

SALEM INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, located in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, will continue its operations under the care of the subscribers. The building, erected by, and rented for a term of years of the Society of Friends, is new and commodious, with study and recitation rooms. THE SERVICES OF A WELL-READ, THOROUGH TEACHER OF THE LATIN AND GREEK Languages, have been secured.

CABINET OF MINERALS.

Students must be punctual in their attendance, unless prevented by sickness or urgent duties. The course of instruction shall be thorough and practical.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS:

Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, \$3.00
The Elements of Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 4.00
The Latin and Greek Languages, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, with their application to Nat. Philosophy and Astronomy, Book-Keeping by Double Entry, &c., 5.00
Photography and Penmanship will be taught without extra charge.

LITERARY EXERCISES shall receive due attention. Board can be had in respectable families in the village and vicinity, on very reasonable terms. Those who wish to board themselves can obtain rooms.
Books and stationery can be had in Salem.
The next term will commence Oct. 28, 1850.
WM. MCCLAIN.

MT. UNION SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located at Mt. Union, Stark Co., Ohio, will commence its next Term of 18 weeks, Nov. 11th, and the following Spring Term of 12 weeks will commence March 31st, 1851, under the superintendence of O. N. HARTSHORN, A. B., Principal; E. N. JOHNSON, Jr., Assistant.

The Building is of convenient size, with study and recitation rooms. The Seminary is furnished with an excellent set of Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Felton's Outline Maps, Carter's Anatomical Plates, an Atlas of History, Mathematical Instruments, and a Choice Cabinet of Minerals.

TUITION PER QUARTER OF 12 WEEKS, Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Geography, \$2.50
Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, Elements of Criticism, Mental Philosophy, Physiology, and Anatomy, 3.00
The Natural and Moral Sciences, the Higher Branches of Mathematics, Surveying, Astronomy, Political Economy, International Law, Latin, Greek, and the Elements of the French Languages, 4.00

The course of instruction will be thorough. Regular attendance and prompt recitations will be required of each student. Connected with the Seminary is a regularly organized LITERARY SOCIETY, affording facilities for improvement in declamation, composition, oration and debate. Particular care will be given to the comfort, health and moral culture of the students, as well as to their intellectual training.
Board can be had in families at a price varying from \$7.50 to \$12.50 per week. The expenses of students desiring to board themselves need not exceed 50 cents per week, including their board and room-rent. Work can be furnished at a fair price to young men wishing, by Manual labor to defray all or a part of their expenses.
Books and Stationery can be had in Mt. Union, which is a pleasant, healthy and moral village, sixteen miles East of Canton.
O. N. HARTSHORN, A. B., Principal.
Oct. 1st, 1850.

California Passenger Agency,

179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THIS is the only agency in New-York established for the benefit of California passengers, to communicate information and to secure the best berths, in the best conveyances, purchase passage tickets, and forward them by mail or hold them till called for.
Printed information circulars sent to order, every body is invited to send for one. Life insurance on the mutual system done on the most favorable terms. Address postage paid.
ARNOLD BEUFUM & Co.

For the satisfaction of those to whom we are personally unknown, we have permission to refer to the following members of Congress, whose names and reputation are familiar throughout the whole country.

Hon. Chas. Allen, Mass.; Nathaniel Albertson, Indiana; S. P. Chase, Ohio; Charles Durkee, Wisconsin; Edmund Deberry, N. Carolina; Orrin Fowler, Mass.; J. H. Giddings, Ohio; J. P. Hale, New Hampshire; Preston King, New York; Horace Mann, Mass.; Wm. H. Sewall, New-York; Thaddeus Stevens, Pa.; Loren P. Waldo, Conn.; Wm. A. Whittlesey, Ohio; Thos. Corwin, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.
August 31, 1850.

A Mill Property and Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber living in Mahoning Township, Lawrence Co., Pa., near the Mahoning and on the state line, offers for sale the following property: A GRIST MILL, 31-2 stories high with two runs of stones in good repair, a SAW MILL, also in good condition, and about 90 Acres of Land, with house, barn, orchard, &c. The mills can be had with a small quantity of land separate if wished. Any person wishing to purchase such a property can know the terms by applying to the subscriber residing on the premises.
8th mo., 14th, 1850.
AMY SHARPLES.

Anatomy and Physiology.

I wish to remind those persons who have made application for admission to my Course of Medical Instruction at Marlboro', that the class will be formed the first Monday in October, and it is desirable that all those who contemplate attending the present season should commence, if possible, at that time. I have increased facilities for illustrating the subjects, in their various branches, having just imported some fine French Apparatus, by which many of the most difficult portions of the science are rendered much more simple and comprehensible.
K. G. THOMAS.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!—Office over the Book Store.—All operations in Dentistry performed in the best manner, and all work warranted elegant and durable. Charges reasonable.
Salem, Sept. 8th, 1850.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.
New Lyme, Aug. 17th, 1850.

* A mistake. Mrs. J. is only studying Anatomy and Physiology.